

Thursday, May 18, 1861.

See on the outside, telegraphic and other news.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned on Tuesday, over to the 4th of June, after appointing commissioners to advise with the President, the Governor of Virginia, and Jeff. Davis.

The New York city bank statement for the week ending May 11, shows thirty-eight millions of specie, being an increase of three-fourths of a million during the week.

The Richmond Examiner of last Saturday, reports large numbers of self-exiled Maryland secessionists, in Virginia, offering their services to the conspirators. More will go, and Maryland will be glad to get rid of them.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post reports that Col. (late Major) Anderson believes that the insurgents lost many lives in the attack upon Fort Sumter.

At Newbern, N. C., bacon was sold recently at 22 cents per pound, coffee and sugar at 25 cents per pound. At Wilmington, bacon in lots is reported at 22 cents by the Wilmington Journal.

We have not as yet been able fully to verify the report of the removal of the sarcophagus containing the remains of the immortal Washington. If it really be so, a terrible retribution awaits those who have been participants in the deed.

Rosa Wiggins, the millionaire Baltimore secessionist, was arrested at the Belay House on Tuesday evening, on his return from Frederick to Baltimore, by order of General Butler. He will doubtless have a fair trial, upon the charges of treason made against him. If innocent, he will be discharged. If guilty, he will receive exemplary punishment.

This arrest has struck the Maryland traitors with a salutary terror. Flight will now be the order of the day with them.

The Memphis secessionists, instead of being in a condition to attack Cairo, are in a perfect fright in expectation of being attacked themselves. The Memphis Avalanche of May 8th, says:

"We tell our fellow-citizens, plainly and emphatically, that unless preparations for resistance are at once made, on a scale of sufficient magnitude, Memphis within a month may be in the hands of the enemy—given up to pillage, and to horrors which the imagination sickens to contemplate. With an army of indefinite magnitude to attack us, within a day and a half of us by water, and less by land, it is folly, it is madness, it is death, to shut our eyes to the danger."

FROM BALTIMORE.—General Butler's camp, on Federal Hill, was reinforced during yesterday by the arrival of about four thousand Pennsylvania troops. The force now at that point numbers about six thousand men.

BALTIMORE.—The citizens generally are delighted with the protecting occupation of Gen. Butler. The banished Union men, of whom there are several here, can now go back. It is the turn of the secessionists to fly.

A KENTUCKY OFFER.—We copied yesterday a paragraph from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, to the effect that Mr. Thomasson, of Kentucky, proposed to the President to raise a brigade there, not to serve out of the State, but to be used in preventing the passage across Kentucky of Southern troops to invade the North.

We suppose, of course, that the Government will take no troops into its service, who are not ready to go anywhere, and to fight anybody, in defence of the stars and stripes, but the point which chiefly provoked our indignation in this reported offer, is the suggestion that we need anybody in Kentucky to prevent the passage of invading armies from the South. There are no such armies, and if there are, the sooner they come on, the better. What we want of Kentucky, is not defence against the South, but open roads for our armies to march into Tennessee, for the purpose of dispersing the insurgent bands which infest that State, and of hanging their leaders.

FREEMEN SOLD INTO SLAVERY.—The Chicago Journal of May 8, gives an account of the arrival there of ten of the crew of the Star of the West, which was carried into New Orleans, after being seized by the Texans. The crew, forty in number, were taken thence to Mobile, and finally to Montgomery, where they were kept at liberty, only one of them being induced to go into the "Confederate" service. While there, three colored men of the crew, (two of them believed to have families in New York,) were sent to the auction block and sold as slaves. These men were in the employment of the United States, and it will be for the Government to determine upon the measures of redress, or retaliation.

A BOUNTY FOR BURNING, SINKING, OR TAKING AS PRISONERS, AMERICAN CITIZENS.—The following is the tenth section of the "Confederate" declaration of war:

"Sec. 10. That a bounty shall be paid by the Confederate States of \$20 for each person on board any armed ship or vessel belonging to the United States at the commencement of any engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk, or destroyed, by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, which shall be of equal or inferior force, the same divided as in other cases of prize money; and a bounty of \$25 shall be paid to the owners, officers, and crews, of the private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered to an agent authorized to receive them, in any port of the Confederate States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay or cause to be paid to the owners, officers, and crews, of

such private armed vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the bounties herein provided."

#### REPRISALS AND THE BLACKS.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has been conspicuous for twenty-five years, for its opposition to what are called "Abolition" ideas, and yet we find it recently using the following language:

"The word 'property' becomes exceedingly significant now. The Southern Confederacy have authorized their President to issue letters of marque for privateers to capture and destroy the private 'property' of our people; and of course wherever our troops make a landing, they too will be instructed to capture and destroy the property of the traitors in the rebel States. 'Are slaves property?' was asked of a member of the Cabinet recently; and the answer was, 'so say the traitors in rebellion against the Government.' Now, when this 'property' is captured, what are we to do with it? The sole title of the slaveholder to his property in the slave, is derived from war and capture. The negro is captured in Africa; and the prisoner thus captured in war is sold into slavery, and thus becomes the 'property' of his master; and he and his descendants are held through this title. By capture, then, in the pending war, every slave becomes the 'property' of the Government which makes the capture. We do not deal in human chattels—we do not put blood-money in the Treasury; but it does not follow that, because we will not sell the property of chattels thus captured, we are to return it to the party from whom it is captured. Far from it. What then? Why, of course, we shall be compelled to give freedom to the captured 'chattels.' How? Leave him to be recaptured? Not willingly; and therefore it will be the duty of our people thus capturing their chattels, either to bring them off and give them their freedom, or to free them on the spot, giving them arms wherewith to protect their freedom! Such is the proposition made to the Government. If it be right to let loose pirates to prey upon our commerce and destroy the private property of our merchants, most assuredly it is right and proper for our Government to make inroads all along the coast of the rebel States, capturing and destroying their 'property'; and as we do not propose to take the lives of their chattels, it will be our duty to give them their liberty. But, says justice, of what use is his liberty, unless you give him a sword to defend it, and prevent his capture? 'Such is the punishment which Jeff. Davis and his associate rebels are bringing upon the South. Just as certainly as they issue letters of marque to pirates to prey upon our private property, just so certainly we will liberate every slave captured during the war. Let them put this in their pipes and smoke it.' \* \* \* 'Let the property of rebels be confiscated wherever found, and without regard to its character. Its being 'slave property' will certainly not make us more chary in meddling with it; but, on the contrary, cause us to require that the 'institution' for the propagation of which this war is waged by the rebels, shall be made to feel its effects most severely."

We have made this extract from the Courier and Enquirer, as a significant indication of the tendency of public sentiment, and not because we endorse the precise line of argument which is resorted to. Right or wrong, there is a well settled distinction in the law of nations between the capture of private property on the seas, and of private property on land. The one is lawful, and the other is unlawful, according to that code. Upon the theory, that the Southern Confederacy is to be treated as an actually existing foreign Power, its issue of letters of marque would not justify reprisals on land. That, of course, is the theory upon which it is itself proceeding, although the correctness of that theory is not admitted by this Government. There can be no sort of doubt, however, that an army advancing into an enemy's country, may not only take advantage of all disaffections among the population, but may stimulate such disaffections by appeals of every available description. In fact, the commanders of invading armies almost invariably issue proclamations, suggesting considerations to particular classes, to induce them to assist in the invasion, or not to oppose it. Such considerations may be presented by the different nationalities, or different religious creeds, of the invaded populations, or by other circumstances. When our revolutionary generals invaded Canada, they addressed proclamations to the French inhabitants. Invasions of Ireland have always been accompanied by appeals to the Catholics. Whatever difficulty, then, if any, there may be in respect to capturing slaves as property, there can be no difficulty, as respects legal principles, treating them as persons, in detaching them from the enemy by promises of liberty and protection. As a part of the population of the States now proposed to be invaded, they constitute, while in a condition of allegiance to the enemy, a part of his resources, and really a most important part. It is they who carry on the operations of agriculture, while their masters fight. And they are actually employed in the armies of their masters, as servants and indispensable laborers. It is the slaves of the South, who have done the hard work, in all the fortifications at Norfolk, Charleston, Pensacola, and elsewhere. Deprived of their slaves, the conspirators would be absolutely deprived of their means of support.

Events are progressing with great rapidity, and if this war continues much longer, the slaves of the South, now used as laborers attending Southern military operations, will be employed as soldiers to fight us. That is not thought of to-day, because slaves have been too costly and valuable to be used as soldiers, but when they cease to be saleable, they will be offered liberty by their own masters, as the condition of fighting in the ranks of the rebellion. They will be less dangerous in the army, than on the plantations, and the pressure of a continued war, will require the fighting men of whatever color in the Gulf States, the population of which of all kinds is not numerous. The South is already raising black troops, certainly at Lynchburg and at New Orleans, of free negroes. The next thing will be slaves organized into companies and regiments. What is expedient to be done, will depend upon circumstances and localities. Fomenting insurrections among slaves, with the probable consequences to women and children, is an idea abhorrent to civilization and humanity. It is not to be entertained for a single moment, or under any conceivable contingencies. To invite a general stampede from their

masters, of all the slaves of the South, involves absurdities and impossibilities of all sorts. It might weaken the enemy, but not so much as it would weaken the nation, by devolving upon it the charge and support of millions of helpless creatures.

Yet, in particular localities, and within manageable limits as to numbers, it may be wisely resorted to, and it is everywhere conformable to public law and the approved usages of war.

#### SOUTHERN VIEWS OF NORTHERN SOLDIERS.

The annexed article from the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, is a fair sample of the manner in which the Southern press has, for the last thirty years, portrayed the composition of Northern society. It is not one whit more false, or malignant, than the general and average character of the ideas with which the Southern mind has been poisoned for a generation.

The special application of this particular article of the Richmond Examiner, is to the soldiery, the product of this imaginary condition of things at the North, brought South to be shot, so that they may not rob and murder the rich at home.

It may be presumed that the mass of the people at the South actually believe the representations made so persistently by their editors and stump orators. If so, they know as little of the North, as the world does of the interior of Japan, and the time has fully come to awake them from their delusions.

#### DISPOSING OF THEIR SURPLUS POPULATION.

New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States, have now a large surplus population, of which they must in some way dispose, or else, sooner than starve, they will begin at home the work of agrarianism. The rich must employ and support this population, and the loss of the Southern market leaving them nothing to do at home, it has become necessary to employ them abroad. They promise them the lands of Virginia and Maryland, well knowing they can never acquire them—but, in truth, all they want is to get rid of them, and the faster we kill this proletariat, the more the property holders of the North will be pleased. They know full well they cannot conquer the South; but if they spend one-fourth of their wealth in sending Germans to be shot and fill ditches, or to die of fever in the South, they will be great gainers. Defeat is as desirable as victory, for defeat cleanses them of intestine enemies. If the North could loan a million or so of its ruffians to the South, and get them all killed up, the North would be herself again. The mob would be cleaned out, and men of property might go to bed at night without fear of being killed or plundered or murdered. 'Tis a matter of life or death with them. They must get one-half of their laboring population to invade the South, or they will sack their cities at home. It is a dangerous experiment to put arms in their hands—ten times more dangerous than it would be to arm our slaves—for the negroes love and respect their masters; the operatives hate and despise their vulgar, parvenu bosses. Arming the laboring class at the North is fraught with danger, but men driven to extremities will try the experiment.

If boldly and at once we meet these foreign paupers, and drive them back among their masters, who have sent them among us, in truth, to be shot, whilst pretending they should conquer farms; if we drive them back, they will turn upon their masters, and sack and pillage the cities of the North, which is an easy thing to do, rather than again attempt the conquest of the South.

Yet the South has had a bloody war for itself. There are at least a half million of surplus male laborers in the Northeast, who cannot be provided with coffins, ditches, or farms, in the South. Property holders would make a good bargain to give a hundred dollars a head to have them shot, or in some manner gotten out of the way. There is no opening now for such an operation, except by a descent upon the South. If we give the first comes a prompt and warm reception—if we prove to them that invading the South is a bad speculation—we shall soon end the war; but partial success in the beginning may delude these poor foreigners into the belief that they can ultimately drive both whites and blacks from the South, and divide its fair fields among themselves. The natives of the North have no idea of fighting us themselves, but will send at any cost hundreds of thousands of foreigners to be shot by us. Let us recollect, then, that if this war be a matter of life or death business with us, it is equally so with the North. We are in no danger of servile insurrection, but they are sure to have a bloody and relentless war of labor against capital, unless they can find homes or hospitable graves for a million or so of operatives.—Richmond Examiner.

#### ARMS SEIZED BY GEN. BUTLER.—The Baltimore American of yesterday says:

"Yesterday (Tuesday) Gen. Butler made a demand upon the Police Board for possession of the arms gathered from various sources immediately after the events of the 19th ult., and stored since then in a warehouse. The property, composed principally of 2,000 guns and 4,000 pikes, was delivered by the Board under protest, taken possession of by a company of Federal soldiers, and removed to the camp on Federal Hill. There was some excitement during the progress of removal, but the police suppressed all manifestations tending to a breach of the peace."

Another account says: "Gen. Butler detailed Col. Hare, of Elliott's Mills, with a force of thirty-five soldiers of the Massachusetts regiment, to demand a surrender of the arms which were recently stored by the city authorities in the warehouse, corner of Gay and Second streets. After considerable delay the doors of the warehouse were opened, and immediately thereupon a number of furniture wagons and drays were drawn to the front, and laborers commenced the work of loading them with boxes containing arms. In all, there were 35 wagons and drays thus loaded with 110 boxes, containing 2,200 muskets, and 67 boxes each containing 50 pikes or spears—making a total of 4,020 spears. Each one of the vehicles contained five boxes, which were marked '20 muskets, Virginia,' some of them also marked from Harper's Ferry. The boxes containing pikes had tickets on with the words, 'From Wiggins Co., 60 pieces.' These weapons are something like the John Brown pikes."

The Sun says that among the articles captured were tents, equipments, baggage, &c., of the Massachusetts 6th regiment, lost in the riot of April 19.

#### DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTED.—John C. Winn, of Ohio, first-class (\$1,200) clerk in the Pension Office.  
REMOVED.—James McGuire, of D. C., first-class clerk in the Census Office, and Owen Thorn, a clerk of the same grade in the Pension Office, have been removed.

We give room to the two following communications, for the reason, among others, that they exhibit the appreciation, in this and all other patriotic communities, of the self-sacrificing gallantry of the citizen soldiery now embodied for the defence of the country.

#### TREATMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

All honor is due the many thousands of volunteers now in this city, who, on a moment's notice, left their comfortable homes, their happy families, and boon companions and associates, in order to defend our national rights and liberties, or repel any hostile invasion of this Federal city, so dear to the heart of every American citizen. And now that they are surrounded by strange scenes and associations, now that they are subject to unwelcome military restraint, now that they are dependent upon others for the very bread they eat, clothes they wear, and steps they take, they are certainly entitled to our sympathy and kind consideration, and should be regarded as our friends and protectors, having become voluntary exiles from "home and all its pleasures." Many kind offices can be performed and generous tokens bestowed upon them, by our citizens, which will fill their hearts with joy, and make them feel that their services and sacrifices are to some extent appreciated by us, and that they are not mercenary hirelings, but patriotic freemen, ready and willing to peril their lives and their all for the manifold blessings we enjoy. Let them see in the face of every citizen a cheerful welcome; and, above all, let them feel and know that the Government which they swear to defend and protect is their best friend and protector; let them be so fed, and clothed, and cared for, by the Administration and its officials, or by their superiors in office, that they will laud, rather than complain of short rations, uncomfortable quarters, and gross neglect, and they will cherish an attachment for the Government that will nerve their strong arms for the conflict when the trial hour arrives.

#### For the National Republican.

"LITTLE WAT YE WHA'S COMING." Yes, we ken wha's "coming." An old eagle has been plundered of her young; mean birds have made them their prey; her eyes pierce the distance; she beholds them in the vulture's talons; she spreads her wings, and is in pursuit of them. A lioness has been robbed of her whelps; she leaps from her lair; she snuffs the air; she shakes her mane; she gathers in her strength; the earth trembles beneath her tread; she will restore them! Yes, we ken wha's "coming." Brave sons of noble fathers have come, and still are coming. God speed their hitherward bound! Bid them welcome, every son and daughter of the land who would breathe the breath of "Liberty," or bask in the sunshine of "Independence." They leave their homes, they leave their friends; they leave the glowing hearthstone and the sunny hillside; the Sabbath bell, the house of prayer, the pastor's voice; the loved embrace of a mother; the devoted, caressing sister; the timid, modest, trusting, hoping, loving glance of her who would share with them life's thorny path. Bid them welcome! They bring with them their "fortunes," all of them their "lives," and their "sacred honor," to be offered up a willing sacrifice upon the altar which their fathers have built—that, by that sacrifice, they may perpetuate to generations yet unborn the blessing of Liberty and Independence. "God armeth the patriot!" "God only giveth the victory in battle." "Elate."

#### LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending May 14, 1861, each bearing that date.  
John Ait, of Waterbury, Conn.; for improvement in lathe bolts.  
Charles Aakam, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in children's carriages.  
Henry Benton, of Guilford, Conn.; for improvement in children's lying-top.  
L. S. Bundy and L. F. Edgerson, of Hyde Park, Vt.; for improvement in corn shellers.  
L. C. Chase, of Boston, Mass.; for improved mode of stringing shell bells.  
William T. Clement, of Northampton, Mass.; for improvement in securing handles to hoses.  
Ira Cooper, of Saybrook, Ct.; for improvement in cultivators.  
N. T. Edson, of New Orleans, La.; for improved wheelwright's machine.  
James P. Elliott, of Washington, D. C.; for improvement in apparatus for irrigating streets.  
Squire M. Fales, of Baltimore, Md.; for improvement in refining and smelting furnaces.  
Squire M. Fales, of Baltimore, Md.; for improvement in refining and puddling furnaces.  
I. J. Fearing, of South Weymouth, Mass.; for improvement in button-hole cutters.  
Joseph Forrest, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in machine for breaking sugar.  
John S. Gausson and Charles T. Coit, of Buffalo, N. Y.; for improvement in fireplaces.  
John S. Getchell, of Machias, Me.; for improved combined capstan and windlass.  
Daniel F. Goodhue and Edward H. Carey, of Cincinnati, O.; for improvement in wheel carriages.  
William C. Grimes, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in city railroads.  
F. H. Grumel, of Geneva, Switzerland; for improvement in photographic album.  
James M. Hicks, of Boston, Mass.; for improvement in saws.  
J. J. Hirschbuhl, of Louisville, Ky.; for improvement in locks.  
Cornelius C. Hoff, of New York, N. Y.; for machine composition for roofing.  
Henry S. Holmes, of Lynn, Mass.; for improvement in Congress gaiters.  
Nelson Homes, of Laona, N. Y.; for improved broom clasp.  
B. B. Hotchkiss, of Sharon, Conn.; for improved projectile for rifled ordnance.  
H. J. Howe, of Onarga, Ill.; for improvement in corn planters.  
Shubael W. Howland, of Adams, Mass.; for improvement in knitting machines.  
John McCausland, Jefferson McCausland, and James McCausland, of Rondout, N. Y.; for improved steering apparatus.  
William Jones, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Patrick Haughian, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in sewing machines.  
Henry Knight, of Jersey City, N. J.; for improvement in the manufacture of hydraulic cement pipes.  
Thomas Langdon and H. C. Kellogg, of Quasqueton, Iowa; for improved broom.  
Denis Lounan, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in boots and shoes.  
Martin H. Mansfield, of Ashland, Ohio; for improvement in hangers for shafting.  
James S. Marsh, of Lewisburg, Pa.; for improvement in seed drills.  
Henry Maule, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved tile-tell-tale.  
William McClure, of Peebles, Pa.; for improved saw and iron.  
William Hartley Miller, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for low-water alarm for steam boilers.  
Daniel Miller, of Marietta, Ohio; for improved cork fastener for bottles.  
Samuel Mowry, of Whomersdorf, Pa.; for improvement in horse rakes.  
William Nugent, of Chicago, Mass.; for improvement in picker motion.

S. E. Orvitt, of Richfield, Ohio; for improvement in threshing machines.  
Thomas Patterson, of Rush, Ill.; for improvement in ploughs.  
Thomas Powers, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in gas regulators.  
J. R. Robinson, of Boston, Mass.; for improvement in steam boiler furnaces.  
Thomas Sanford, of Claremont, N. H.; for improved steam cock.  
J. P. Sherwood, of Fort Edward, N. Y.; for improvement in sewing machines.  
Lorenzo Sibert, of Mount Solon, Va.; for improvement in magazine fire-arms.  
A. B. Smith, of Clinton, Pa.; for improvement in raking attachment to harvesters.  
Henry K. Stoner, of Lancaster, Pa.; for improvement in seed drills.  
Jacob Strayer, of Miamisburg, Ohio; for improvement in seed drills.  
Charles Titterton, of Rohampton, England; for improvement in the preparation of oxide of zinc, for a paint. Patented in England, November 4, 1856.  
Robert Watson, of Chatham, Ill.; for improvement in permanent railways.  
C. Weisman, of Independence, Iowa; for improved broom.  
M. G. Wilder, of Meriden, Conn.; for improvement in sewing machines.  
S. R. Wilnot, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improved basket for berries.  
J. N. Wilson, of Mount Bethel, Pa.; for improved washing machine.  
Henry Winter, of Albion Place, Hackney, county of Middlesex, England; for improved machine for weighing sacks. Patented in England, September 15, 1859.  
Charles B. Wood, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in carriages.  
George Woods, of Strasburg, Pa.; for improved field bucket.  
John E. Woodlen, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved hydrostatic pressure indicator.  
Linus Yale, jun., of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved lock.  
Linus Yale, jun., of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved lock.  
James Young, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in electro-magnetic bathing apparatus.

Charles R. Alsop, of Middletown, Conn., assignor to Joseph W. Alsop, of New York City; for improvement in revolving fire arms.  
Moses Ducharme, of Cohoes, New York, assignor to himself and George Ducharme, of same place; for improvement in locks.  
Charles H. Leffingwell, of Providence, R. I., assignor to himself and J. B. Carpenter, of North Providence, R. I.; for improvement in boots.  
C. O. Luce, of Brandon, Vt., assignor to himself, F. M. Strong, and J. F. Eastbrook, of same place; for improved washing machine.  
George Murray, of Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to himself and Sarah G. Hilbert, of same place; for improvement in water elevators.  
Joseph Neumann, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to George W. Robertson, of same place; for improvement in hydrants.  
John Range, of Meriden, Conn., assignor to J. Parker and E. Parker, of same place; for improved thumb latch.  
Sheridan Roberts, of Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to himself and Albert Adams, of same place; for improved barrel.  
W. Dewees Wood, of Wilmington, Del., assignor to A. Wood, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for manufacture of sheet iron.  
Lewis L. Miller, of Jersey Shore, Pa.; for improved washing machine.

#### REISSUES.

Frederick J. Seymour, of Waterbury, Conn., assignor to the Waterbury Brass Company; for improvement in making brass kettles. Patented 13th May, 1856.  
J. R. Robinson, of Boston, Mass.; for improvement in steam boiler furnaces. Patented 5th March, 1861.  
James Bradley and Mary Pitts, administrators of John A. Pitts, late of Buffalo, N. Y., deceased; for improvement in horse power. Patented May 14, 1854.

#### DESIGNS.

Garretson Smith and Henry Brown, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to Leibbrand and McDowell, of same place; for design for cooking stove.  
Anson Atwood, of Troy, N. Y.; for improvement in cast-iron wheels for railroad carriages. Patented May 15, 1847.  
Philetus W. Gates, of Chicago, Ill.; for improvement in dies for cutting screws. Patented 8th May, 1847.

#### EXTENSIONS.

GEN. BUTLER AT BALTIMORE.

On Tuesday, Gen. Butler issued a proclamation at Baltimore, of which the following is the material portion:

"I hereby, by the authority vested in me, as commander of the department of Annapolis, of which the city of Baltimore forms a part, do now command and make known that no loyal and well-disposed citizen will be disturbed in his lawful occupation or business; that private property will not be interfered with by the men under my command, or allowed to be interfered with by others, except in so far as it may be used or be in course of preparation to be used to afford aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the Government, whether here or elsewhere. All which property, munitions of war, and that fitted to aid and support the rebellion, will be seized and held subject to confiscation; and therefore all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war are hereby required to report to me forthwith, so that the lawfulness of their occupations may be known and understood, and all misconstructions of their doings avoided.

"No transportation from the city to the rebels of articles fitted to aid and support troops in the field will be permitted; and the fact of such transportation, after the publication of this proclamation, will be taken and received as proof of illegal intention on the part of the consignors, and will render the goods liable to seizure and confiscation.

"The Government being ready to receive all such stores and supplies, arrangements will be made to contract for them immediately, and the owners and manufacturers of such articles of equipment and clothing, and munitions of war and provisions, are desired to put themselves in communication with the commanding general, in order that their workshops may be employed for loyal purposes, and the artisans of the city resume and carry on their wonted profitable occupations.

"The Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence of the United States here stationed has been instructed to procure and furnish, at fair prices, forty thousand rations for the use of the army of the United States, and further supplies will be drawn from the city to the full extent of its capacity, if the patriotic and loyal men choose so to furnish supplies.

"All assemblages except the ordinary police of armed bodies of men, other than those regularly organized and commissioned by the State of Maryland, and acting under the orders of the Governor thereof, for drill and other purposes, are forbidden within the department.

regularly commissioned and loyal troops of Maryland from armed bodies who may claim to be such.

"No flag, banner, ensign, or device, of the so-called Confederate States, or any of them, will be permitted to be raised or shown in this department; and the exhibition of either of them by evil-disposed persons will be deemed and taken to be evidence of design to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of the country."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Parana, at St. Johns, (N. F.), brings Galway dates to May 7th. In the House of Commons, May 6th, Lord John Russell made a statement of Ministerial views in respect to American affairs:

"Relative to the blockade, he said it could only be recognised when effective. Regarding the letters of marque issued by the Southern Confederacy, the Government were of opinion that the Southern Confederacy must be recognised as belligerents. Other important questions were still under consideration.

"Insurances were being effected at London on California gold in transit from Panama to London, consignments being diverted from New York.

"The Times city article says that the present course of American events, so far from being likely to embarrass the London money market, is likely to have a directly opposite result."

#### NEWS ITEMS.

The Parkersburg has been chartered at New York by the Government, to proceed forthwith to Pensacola with cattle and one hundred tons of ice, the lack of which was causing much suffering.

The Governor of Delaware has appointed Henry Dupont, of the county of Newcastle, Major General of the forces raised and to be raised in that State. Jesse Sharpe has also been appointed Brigadier General.

The Governor of Tennessee has made the following appointments: Major General, Gideon J. Pillow and Samuel R. Anderson. "Brigadiers General, Felix K. Zollicoffer, Benjamin F. Cheatham, Robert C. Foster, 3d, John L. T. Sneed, and William R. Caswell.

Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, arrived in Richmond Sunday evening, by special train, on important business.

A bill to define and punish treason has passed the Senate of North Carolina, and will soon pass the House.

Major General Lee, of the provisional army of Virginia, has been directed by President Davis to assume the control of the forces of the Confederate States now in Virginia.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has issued his proclamation, declaring that hereafter, until further orders, no flour, grain, beef, pork, bacon, or provisions of any description, shall be transported beyond the limits of that State. This is done in consequence of President Lincoln's proclamation prohibiting the transportation of such articles to and from Virginia.

We copy the following from letters in the Richmond Dispatch, dated Norfolk, May 11th: "We have been still further reinforced by the arrival last night and this morning of the Louisiana regiment, numbering over a thousand men, and expect by the train to-day the fourth regiment from Alabama; also, this afternoon, five hundred Indians from the west and southwestern part of North Carolina. The latter are to be employed to act as far as may be deemed necessary as scouts."

Nearly a million bushels of grain were shipped from Chicago within the three days ending 9th instant.

The little village of Albion, in Orleans county, New York, has raised \$10,000 as a freight offering for the support of the war.

The schooner John Aumack, arrived at Wilmington, N. C., a few days since, from New Orleans, was taken up to load for New York at \$1.50 per barrel on spirits turpentine, and 90 cents per barrel on rosin.

It is stated that Messrs. Ira Gould & Son, of Montreal, have offered through Joshua R. Giddings) to Secretary Chase, to take one million of dollars in United States treasury notes, payable in drafts at three days' sight on Messrs. Baring, of London.

General Harney is a native of Louisiana, from which State he was appointed to a position in the army.

The Board of the New York Stock Exchange are determined to protect Wall street from new issues of bonds of the seceding States, as will be observed by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted on Monday:

"Resolved, That the members of the New York Stock Exchange hereby pledge themselves not to deal in or negotiate the bonds, stocks, or public securities, of any State or States which may have been issued subsequent to the date of any act or declaration of secession by the authorities of such State; and any member of the Exchange violating this rule shall be expelled.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Baltimore on Tuesday night. A resolution to enroll the Union men of the city was adopted.

Ex-Ministers Dallas and Faulkner, and their families, and Jerome Bonaparte, arrived at New York on Tuesday night from Europe.

Statistics of the Syrian massacre show that 16,000 Christians were killed, and 3,000 women and young girls sold into Turkish harems.

The Baltimore American says that the feeling in Washington county, Maryland, is very hostile to the Virginians, and has been greatly embittered within the past three weeks by depredations which it is alleged the latter have committed upon citizens of Maryland residing in that vicinity. A collision between the two is by no means improbable.

By the census of 1850, it appears that, in the border slave States, one slave escaped to each 2,527 held in bondage. In 1860, one escaped to each 3,276.

We learn, says the New Orleans Delta, that on receiving intelligence by telegraph that General Harney had been enlisting troops for Lincoln, Governor Edmund Clark, of Texas, immediately dispatched a portion of the Austin City Infantry to the suburban residence of General Harney at that place, and took possession of four pieces of artillery, claimed as his property by his agents in Austin. They are now at the capital of Texas, and ready for active service against any of Lincoln's Black Republican army.

Provisions are daily advancing at Mobile, and getting scarcer every day. Oats are selling at one dollar per bushel.

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